

The William S. Richardson School of Law



1985-86
University of Hawaii
at Manoa
The William S. Richardson
School of Law

NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

This document provides general information about the William S. Richardson School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Administrative Office in the School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, 96822, (808) 948-7966.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING DEAN

The William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii at Manoa graduated its 10th class this May, 1985, and begins its 13th year of instruction in the fall. The first decade was creative, occasionally chaotic and always exciting. We have trained over 500 members of the bar who hold or assist in municipal, state and federal offices, in every branch of government, engage in private practice, or teach on law faculties here and on the mainland. Several of our graduates have pursued their legal education to enhance other professional or business activities.

The Law School is a resource for the State of Hawaii. Our student externs provide legal services in state offices and for private practitioners. Faculty members have been generous in their time and commitment to government agencies needing counsel and expertise. Most importantly, Hawaii's sons and daughters have an opportunity for a professional education that might otherwise be unobtainable.

With the support of the State and our many private benefactors, we are enriching our Juris Doctor curriculum, and we are reaching out to the world beyond Hawaii's shores to establish ties with students, scholars and government through our work in Pacific and Asian studies.

It is a pleasure to welcome the entering class of 1985 to this community. You are joining talented men and women in a still new and growing institution dedicated to legal scholarship and strengthening its national reputation. You have chosen to be a part of that enterprise in this second decade. It promises to be a rich and rewarding experience for all of us.

Acting Dean Jeremy T. Harrison



The first Summer Law Institute offered a program of both traditional courses and those with a Pacific Asian Legal Studies focus. *Top left:* Former Chief Justice William S. Richardson and Professor Ronald Brown at the SLI opening reception. *Top center:* Dr. John Vafai, Director of SLI 1985, conducts an international negotiation exercise with students. *Top right:* Professor Jon Van Dyke with law student Dr. Siang Yong Tan. *Bottom left:* Visiting Professor from Japan Masanobu Kato and SLI lecturers Chinn Ho and Consul-General of Japan, Tetsuya Endo. *Bottom right:* Law students Berlyn Nishimura (l.) and Evelyn Black (r.) discuss classes with Walter Ikeda, Director of Hawaii Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

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**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW
ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1985-86**

FALL SEMESTER 1985

August 19 (M)	Orientation for First Year Students
August 19–23 (M–F)	First Week of Instruction for First-Year Law Students: Legal Methods Seminar and Legal Research
August 26*, 27, 29 (M, T, Th)	Law School and University Registration: Academic Advising
August 27 (T)	First Day of Instruction for Law School; Law School Convocation
September 1 (Su)	Application Deadline for Transfer and Special Students for Spring, 1986
September 2 (M)	Holiday: Labor Day
September 13 (F)	Last Day to Register; Last Day for Fall Graduating Students to File Diploma Application
September 20 (F)	Last Day to Withdraw from Classes
October 14 (M)	Holiday: Discoverers' Day
November 1 (F)	Last Day for Instructors to Submit "I" Removal Grades to Records Office
November 11 (M)	Holiday: Veterans' Day
November 28 (Th)	Holiday: Thanksgiving Day
November 29 (F)	Noninstructional Day
December 7 (Sa)	Last Day of Instruction for Law School
December 9–11 (M–W)	Study Period for Law School
December 12–21 (Th–Sa)	Final Examinations for Law School
December 21 (Sa)	Fall Semester Ends
December 22 (Su)	Commencement

***All Law students should register on Monday, August 26th.**

SPRING SEMESTER 1986

January 13-17 (M-F)	Law School Academic Advising
January 20, 21, 23 (M, T, Th)	Law School and University Registration
January 20 (M)	First Day of Instruction for Law School
February 7 (F)	Last Day to Register
February 14 (F)	Last Day to Withdraw from Classes; Last Day for Spring Graduating Students to File Diploma Application
February 17 (M)	Holiday: Presidents' Day
March 1 (Sa)	Fall 1986 Application Deadline
March 24-29 (M-Sa)	Spring Recess
March 26 (W)	Holiday: Kuhio Day
March 28 (F)	Holiday: Good Friday
April 1 (T)	Last Day for Instructors to Submit "I" Removal Grades to Records Office
May 1 (Th)	Fall 1986 Application Deadline for Transfer and Special Students
May 3 (Sa)	Fall 1986 Last Day of Instruction for Law School. Monday classes will be held on Saturday, May 3, 1986.
May 5-7 (M-W)	Study Period for Law School
May 8-17 (Th-Sa)	Final Examinations for Law School
May 17 (Sa)	Spring Semester Ends
May 18 (Su)	Commencement
May 19 (M)	Law School Commencement

SUMMER LAW INSTITUTE

Program Dates and Schedule to be Announced.

University Administration

BOARD OF REGENTS

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Jerrold M. Michael, School of Public Health
Daniel S. Sanders, School of Social Work
Chuck Y. Gee, School of Travel Industry Management
Victor N. Kobayashi, Summer Session

School of Law Administrative Officers, Faculty, Librarians and Staff*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Jeremy T. Harrison
*Acting Dean and
Professor of Law*

*BS, University of San Francisco, 1957
JD, University of San Francisco Law School, 1960
LLM, Harvard Law School, 1962*

After practicing law in San Francisco and clerking for Judge Durfee of the U.S. Court of Claims, Acting Dean Harrison taught law at Catholic University, the University of Ghana, the University of Ife, Western Nigeria and at the University of San Francisco, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1966. He has also served as Visiting Professor of Law at Haile Selassie I University, Ethiopia and at the Hastings College of Law and the University of California at Davis. From 1977-79 he served as Associate Dean of the University of Hawaii School of Law. He returned to Hawaii in August, 1984 as Associate Dean and was appointed Acting Dean in January, 1985.

Gregory K. Tanaka
Acting Associate Dean

*BA, Williams College, 1970
MAT, New Mexico State University, 1972
MBA, Harvard University, 1974
JD, Georgetown University, 1980*

Acting Associate Dean Tanaka came to the Law School from the Hawaii State Office of the Public Defender, where he was a trial attorney and appeals section chief. Before obtaining his legal education, Acting Associate Dean Tanaka was an operations analyst for the Office of the Secretary of HEW in Washington, DC and Associate Director of Admissions and Financial Aid for the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University. In 1978, he was selected to be a judicial intern at the United States Supreme Court.

Lawrence H. Kam
Director of Administrative Services

*BS, University of Southern California, 1952
LLB, Cornell, 1955*

Director Kam has a diverse background of experience. Prior to his Law School appointment, he managed and was principal owner of a manufacturing firm for 10 years. He was vice-president of a land development and insurance company for 4 years. He also served the State of Hawaii as director of the budget and deputy attorney general; he worked for the City and County of Honolulu as a deputy public prosecutor and deputy corporation counsel.

Judith M. Kirkendall

*BA, University of Utah, 1953
MA, University of Hawaii, 1976
PhD, University of Hawaii, 1984*

Since the inception of the Law School in 1973, Dr. Kirkendall has been responsible for the provision of student services and for liaison with the Law School Admissions Council in matters relating to the admission process. She has taught at American University and Georgetown University in Washington, DC; at Sawerigading University in Bandung, Indonesia; and at the University of Utah and the University of Hawaii. While a Foreign Service Officer, she designed training programs for Peace Corps volunteers scheduled for service in Southeast Asia, and has designed intercultural training programs for the USIA in Jakarta, Project HOPE in Asia, the American Universities Field Staff in Singapore and Indonesia, and served as the Associate Director of the Summer Law Institute in 1985.

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.

Alan M. Sasai
Assistant to the Dean for Business Affairs

BA, University of Hawaii, 1977

Before joining the School of Law in 1982, Mr. Sasai served as an Administrative Officer at the Institute for Astronomy where he was responsible for the general administration of planetary science programs and telescope operations for the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility and the UH 2.24 Meter Telescope at the Mauna Kea Observatory. Prior to that, he served as Administrative and Fiscal Support Specialist with the College of Education, and from 1977-79, he was a Budget Analyst with the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

PERMANENT AND VISITING FACULTY

John L. Barkai
Professor of Law

*BBA, University of Michigan, 1967
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971*

Professor Barkai has been the Director of the Clinical Programs since he joined the faculty in 1978. He has also taught Evidence and Criminal Procedure. His most recent publications deal with the psychology of lawyering skills. Professor Barkai teaches trial advocacy and office skills courses for lawyers in continuing legal education programs, and has been involved in mediation as an alternative to the adversary system. From 1973 to 1978, Professor Barkai was an Associate Professor at Wayne State Law School, and prior to that was a trial attorney with the Legal Aid and Defender Association in Detroit.

Addison M. Bowman
Professor of Law

*AB, Dartmouth College, 1957
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963
LLM, Georgetown University, 1964*

Formerly Professor of Law on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center, Professor Bowman joined this law faculty in 1975. He served as reporter to the Judicial Council and Interim Committees that produced the Hawaii Rules of Evidence, and authored the Commentaries that appear in *Hawaii Rev. Stat.* ch. 626 (Special Pamphlet 1980). He authored the *Hawaii Criminal Benchbook* (1982). He received Manoa's prestigious Robert W. Clopton Award for Distinguished Community Service in 1980 and the HAPA Outstanding Professor of Law Award in 1983. Bowman serves as a consultant to the Judiciary of Hawaii and to the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia, and conducts judicial education and training programs here and in Micronesia. He is a charter member and bencher of Honolulu's American Inn of Court IV. His courses include Criminal Justice, Evidence, and Legal Method Seminar.

Ronald C. Brown
Professor of Law

*BS, University of Toledo, 1965
JD, University of Toledo, 1968
LLM, University of Michigan, 1970*

Formerly Professor of Law on the Faculty of William and Mary School of Law, Professor Brown joined the faculty at Hawaii in 1981 and has also served as Associate Dean. His experience includes working as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, representing management and labor in labor relations matters, acting as private impartial arbitrator in labor-management disputes, and serving as state-appointed public fact-finder in Hawaii public sector disputes. Professor Brown's teaching specialties include private and public sector labor law, arbitration and negotiation, and employment discrimination. He has authored numerous articles and lectured in China, Japan, Australia and the Pacific Islands on comparative labor law topics.

David L. Callies
Professor of Law

AB, DePauw University, 1965
JD, University of Michigan, 1968
LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969

Professor Callies came to the law school in 1978 following a decade of adjunct teaching and private practice where he counseled local, state and national government agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the co-author of *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of recent state land use legislation; *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control; and *Regulating Paradise: Land Use Controls in Hawaii* and co-author (with Robert Freilich) of a casebook on land use law. He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation lands and growth management, and is serving on several state and county advisory committees dealing with these issues. In 1982, Professor Callies received the Chancellor's Award for distinction in teaching, research and service and was awarded a UHM Campus Merit Award in 1983. He lectured in China and England and surveyed land and environmental laws in Fiji, Australia, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador and Canada in 1983-84.

Williamson B. C. Chang
Associate Professor of Law

AB, Princeton, 1972
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975

Professor Chang, a native of Hawaii, received his undergraduate degree with specialization in Asian Studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and his law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, where he was an editor of the *California Law Review*. Subsequently he was a law clerk for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the United States District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in corporations and securities regulation, he is presently involved in a study of Hawaiian Water Rights and is currently the principal investigator on a two-year federally-funded water rights project. He has served as a consultant to the Hawaii Institute for Management Analysis in Government and is a Special Deputy Attorney General acting as co-counsel for the State in land and water rights cases. He is a recent recipient of an American Bar Foundation award to conduct research for a comparative study of Japanese and American Corporation law.

John P. Craven
Professor of Law

BSCE, Cornell University, 1946
MSCE, California Institute of Technology, 1947
PhD, University of Iowa, 1951
JD, George Washington University, 1958

Dr. Craven has had long and varied experience in professional endeavors which have benefited from both his legal and technological expertise. He has served as chief scientist in projects involving ocean and deep ocean technology in both civilian and military areas. Before becoming Dean of Marine Programs and professor of Ocean Engineering at the University of Hawaii in 1970, he was a member of the faculty at MIT. He is currently Director of the Law of the Sea Institute, and Board Chairman of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii. He is also the Governor's Marine Affairs Advisor. Dr. Craven has published extensively on subjects related to ocean engineering and the law of the sea, and in addition to being named Marine Affairs Advisor and principal investigator of the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory, is a member of the Law of the Sea Technical Advisory Committee for the US Department of State. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and serves on numerous ocean policy committees of the National Academy of Science.

Philip Elman
Visiting Professor of Law

AB, City College of New York, 1936
LLB, Harvard University, 1939

Professor Elman has enjoyed several careers in the law as public servant, private practitioner, and teacher. After clerking for Judge Calvert Magruder (US Court of Appeals for the First

Circuit) and US Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, he served for sixteen years as Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States, and briefed and argued a number of important cases before the US Supreme Court. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him to the Federal Trade Commission where he served as a Commissioner for the next ten years. He received a Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1967. Since 1971, he has been counsel to a large firm in Washington DC, has taught at Georgetown University Law Center, and has engaged in various public interest and *pro bono* activities.

John Honnold

AB, University of Illinois, 1936
JD, Harvard University, 1939

Professor Honnold holds the Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Professorship for the Spring Semester 1986. Presently a member of the law faculty of the University of Pennsylvania where he has taught since 1945, Professor Honnold was named Goodhart Professor of the Science of Law at the University of Cambridge, England (1982-83); was a member of the faculty and chairman of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies; was a Fulbright Research Scholar at the University of Paris; and held a Guggenheim Fellowship for the Study of comparative law in Europe during his distinguished career.

As US representative at the 1964 Diplomatic Conference at The Hague, he drafted a Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods, and was, from 1969-74, Chief of the United Nations Trade Law Branch and Secretary of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, responsible for preparing basic studies and draft legislation that led to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (1976), the United Nations Convention on Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 1978), and the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, 1980). After relinquishing UN duties, Professor Honnold represented the United States at diplomatic conferences that finalized the above UN Conventions—Carriage of Goods by Sea (1980) and International Sale of Goods (1980)—as co-chairman of the US delegation and member of the Drafting Committee.

As the author of many definitive works related to the unification of international trade law, including *Uniform Law for International Sales Under the 1980 United Nations Convention* (1982), Professor Honnold served as Special Editor and contributor to *UNCITRAL's First Decade, American Journal of Comparative Law* (1979), and has published many articles dealing with domestic commercial and constitutional law.

Jiang Yun-hua
Visiting Scholar

LLB, Soochow University Law School, 1951

Professor Jiang is visiting the School of Law for six months in 1985 under the auspices of the United States Committee on Legal Education Exchange with China. A practicing attorney as well as a teacher of law at the East China Institute of Law and Politics in Shanghai, Professor Jiang, whose special professional interest is in joint venture, is studying the American legal system, and is participating in special programs of study, as well as orientation seminars with other legal scholars both in Hawaii and in the mainland United States.

Delmar Karlen
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, University of Wisconsin, 1934
LLB, Columbia University, 1937

Professor Karlen has been a Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin, New York University and the Marshall-Whyte School of Law at the College of William and Mary. He is presently Professor Emeritus at New York University. He is the author of several texts, casebooks and articles on Civil Procedure, Litigation, Appellate Practice and Judicial Administration. Professor Karlen delivered the inaugural lectures in the English Institute of Judicial Administration; he is a recipient of the Warren E. Burger Award from the Institute for Court Management for his outstanding contribution to the development of court administration, and he has delivered the Donnelly Lectures at the West Virginia University Law Center. Professor Karlen will teach Legal Method Seminar.

Amy H. Kastely
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Chicago, 1973
JD, University of Chicago, 1977

Professor Kastely joined the Law School faculty in 1982. She was a Visiting Professor here in 1981 and taught in the Mandel Clinic of the University of Chicago Law School from 1979 to 1981. She was associate editor of the University of Chicago *Law Review* and served as Law Clerk to U.S. District Judge Bernard M. Decker for two years. Professor Kastely teaches Contracts, Family Law, and Commercial Law. Professor Kastely was chosen by the faculty and students as the Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1984-85 academic year, and is the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor.

Masanobu Kato*Visiting Professor of Law**BA, University of Tokyo, 1969*

Professor Kato taught a course in US—Japan Commercial Transaction in the Summer Law Institute, 1985. Following the receipt of his law degree, Professor Kato was Research Associate at the University of Tokyo. He was a Visiting Scholar at Harvard University (1980–81) and a Visiting Scholar at Columbia University (1981–82). While at the latter institution, he was engaged in a seminar dealing with the legal framework of international transactions in Japan, and has been invited to return to Columbia University for the 1986–87 academic year. Since 1974, Professor Kato has been a member of the Law Faculty at Nagoya University in Japan. Widely published, he has had a recent article appear in the *American Journal of Comparative Law* entitled, "Civil and Economic Law in the People's Republic of China."

Victor Li*Adjunct Professor of Law*

BA, Columbia University, 1961
LLB, Columbia University, 1964
LLM, Harvard University, 1965
SJD, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Li became the President of the East-West Center in 1981 after having been the Lewis Talbot and Nadine Hearn Shelton Professor of Law at Stanford University Law School since 1972. Before joining the Stanford faculty, Professor Li taught at the University of Michigan for two years and at Columbia for three years. He has taught Chinese Comparative Law and Law in Radically Different Cultures, a comparative law course he developed at Stanford, at the William S. Richardson School of Law. Professor Li is assisting the School of Law in developing its program of Pacific and Asian Legal Studies and will serve as faculty advisor to the Pacific/Asian Legal Studies Student Organization during 1985–86. Professor Li will teach The Role of Law in China during Fall semester.

Allison Lynde*Assistant Professor of Law*

BA, summa cum laude,
University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1970
MA, New York University, 1978
JD, New York University, 1978

Professor Lynde worked as a social work technician at the Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center as well as the Hawaii State Senate after earning his BA at UH. He then enrolled at New York University in a joint degree program through which he earned both a JD and an MA in Political Science in 1978. He was awarded a public interest law internship while a student at NYU. Upon his return to the islands he worked for one year for the Legislative Auditor and since then has been in private practice. He has taught at West Oahu College where he was nominated for excellence in teaching and has been the Director of the Pre-Admission Program at the School of Law since 1981.

Mari Matsuda*Assistant Professor of Law*

BA, summa cum laude, Arizona State University, 1975
JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1980
LLM, Harvard University, 1983

Professor Matsuda achieved an unusually distinguished academic record as a law student receiving numerous honors and awards. While in law school, she served as tutor for students in the Pre-Admission Program for two years, and was also a member of the *Law Review* and Moot Court team. After graduation, she clerked for the Honorable Herbert Y. C. Choy of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and then practiced with a Honolulu labor law firm for a year. Her interests include torts, civil rights, legal history, and critical legal theory.

Bonnie E. McFadden*Visiting Professor*

BA, high honors, Wayne State University, 1972
JD, Wayne State University, 1975

Following her graduation from Wayne State University Law School, Professor McFadden worked for two years with a private law firm in Detroit, Michigan. She then took the position of Associate Director, and later served as Acting Director, of the National Center for Defense

Management, a technical assistance project of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association in Washington, DC. From 1979–82, Professor McFadden was a member of the law faculty at the University of Papua New Guinea in Port Moresby where she taught a variety of courses. Upon completion of her teaching contract, she remained in Papua New Guinea editing the diaries of her experiences which included the supervision of law students who provided community legal education and practical assistance in criminal and civil matters in provincial areas. She also served as consultant to the Law Reform Commission, and as advisor to the Ombudsman Commission in Papua New Guinea. She has traveled extensively in the Pacific/Asian area.

Richard S. Miller*Professor of Law*

BS, Boston University, 1951
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Miller came to Hawaii in 1973 to help found the new University of Hawaii School of Law. He earned his law degree at Boston University School of Law, where he served as editor-in-chief of the *Boston University Law Review*. Following graduation, Professor Miller practiced law in Boston before entering Yale Law School as the recipient of a Sterling-Ford Fellowship to study for a Master of Laws degree. A law teacher since 1959, Miller taught for six years at Wayne State University School of Law and eight years at the Ohio State University College of Law, where he also served as Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs, before leaving for Hawaii. His principal areas of teaching and research included Torts and Conflict of Laws. While teaching at the University of Hawaii School of Law, he assisted in the founding of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education, the Hawaii Council on Legal Education for Youth, and the University's Legal Assistant Program. Professor Miller has served as the Law School's Associate Dean (1976–77) and as Dean (1981–84). In addition to publishing many scholarly articles, Professor Miller's special interest in teaching youth about the legal system resulted in the publication of his booklet, *Courts and the Law: An Introduction to Our Legal System*, which has been widely used in high schools across the nation since 1970.

John E. Pickron*Librarian**Associate Professor of Law*

BA, Tulane University, 1964
MS, Louisiana State University, 1967
JD, Loyola University, 1975

Joining the faculty in 1983 as Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, Mr. Pickron was previously Associate Law Librarian and Director of Legal Research and Writing at the Tulane Law School. He had been at Tulane since 1970 and had served as Acquisition Librarian, Reference Librarian, and Assistant Law Librarian. In addition, he was Visiting Law Librarian through a fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law in Hamburg, Germany, during 1981, 1983, and 1985.

Mr. Pickron, whose undergraduate degree was in history and German, completed graduate library studies at Louisiana State prior to receiving his law degree from Loyola University in New Orleans. He also pursued German language studies in 1964 and again in 1977 at the Goethe Institute in Munich, Germany. He is the author of published work in both English and German.

Randall W. Roth*Associate Professor of Law*

BS, summa cum laude, Regis College, 1970
JD, University of Denver, 1974
LLM, University of Miami, 1975

Professor Roth specializes in the areas of taxation and estate planning. He has written nine Continuing Legal Education books and numerous articles. He is also active in presenting continuing legal education programs for lawyers, certified public accountants, trust officers and Internal Revenue Service agents. He has been named "Professor of the Year" at both Hamline and Washburn law schools, where he has previously taught, and has received various awards for his work in continuing legal education programs. In addition to his legal training, Professor Roth is a certified public accountant.

Noriho Urabe
Visiting Scholar

BA, University of Tokyo

Professor Urabe, a member of the law faculty of Kobe University in Japan, will be a visiting scholar in residence at the School of Law during the spring semester 1986. A prominent constitutional lawyer in Japan, Professor Urabe will pursue special research during his stay in Hawaii.

Jon Van Dyke
Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964
JD, cum laude, Harvard University, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on the faculty since 1976, teaching Constitutional Law and International Law, and served as Associate Dean from 1980 to 1982. He taught previously at the Hastings College of Law, University of California for five years, and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, DC, for two years before that. He has also been law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Professor Van Dyke is currently the University's representative on the Executive Board of the Law of the Sea Institute. He has written numerous articles as well as two books, *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972) and *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (1977), and recently edited *Consensus and Confrontation: The United States and the Law of the Sea Convention* (1985). He has also written numerous articles and since coming to Hawaii, Professor Van Dyke has worked on problems related to the State's constitution, growth management, reapportionment, water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, nuclear waste, and other issues involving the law-of-the-sea in the Pacific. Since 1983, Professor Van Dyke has had a joint appointment on the law faculty and East-West Center, where he has been involved in interdisciplinary projects related to ocean resources.

John Vafai
Visiting Professor of Law

BS, University of Teheran, 1957
JD, University of Teheran, 1960
LLM, Yale University, 1962
JSD, Yale University, 1969

Professor Vafai has broad experience in both the academic area and in international business transactions. After receiving his legal education in Iran, he completed the LLM and JSD at Yale. In 1968, he joined the faculty of Rutgers where he taught international business courses in both the Graduate School of Business Administration and the School of Law. He then taught at Columbia University School of Law until he left to assume the position of senior legal advisor with the National Iranian Oil Company in 1973. In this capacity, he supervised agreements with international firms regarding exploration and production of oil and gas, conducted pricing and production negotiations with various OPEC countries, and participated in many international conferences dealing with the prevention of pollution on the high seas. While Governor of OPEC in Vienna, Austria, Professor Vafai planned general OPEC policy, and also served, during this period, as Deputy Minister for the Iranian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. From 1978/80, he was Professor of Law and Dean of the University of Teheran School of Law. Due to political turmoil, he left Iran to teach at Columbia University School of International Affairs. Most recently, he has taught at New York Law School in the field of energy law policy and has been a private consultant on transnational transactions. Professor Vafai has proficiency in Turkish and Russian, in addition to English and his native Persian, and has numerous publications to his credit. Professor Vafai taught at the Law School during the 1984-85 academic year and was Director of the first Summer Law Institute, in which he also taught, during June and July of 1985.

Eric K. Yamamoto
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1975
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1978

Professor Yamamoto comes to the Law School following seven years of private practice with a large Honolulu law firm. A native of Hawaii, he received numerous academic honors during his undergraduate years, including the Hormann Prize, awarded for outstanding research in social science, a discipline in which he has also published. While pursuing his legal education,

Professor Yamamoto clerked for firms in both California and Hawaii and served as Law Clerk for Judges George Phillips and Betty Deal of the Superior Court of Alameda County. Since entering the practice of law, Professor Yamamoto has been active as a member and officer of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society and has performed significant *pro bono* legal work, most recently with the reopening of the Korematsu Japanese internment cases. He will teach a Legal Method Seminar, Civil Procedure, and Administrative Law during the 1985-86 academic year.



Top: Law students relax on the Law Library lanai with Diamond Head in the background. Bottom: The Courtyard offers pleasant study space.

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS*

Leonard F. Alcantara Attorney, Honolulu	BS, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, 1960 JD, William and Mary, 1971
Donald M. Chang Professor, Leeward Community College	BA, cum Laude, University of Nebraska, 1950 JD, Yale University, 1953 PhD, University of Southern California, 1961
Oren T. Chikamoto Attorney, Honolulu	BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1969 JD, Hastings, University of California, 1973 LLM, Boston University, 1976
Wanda Chong Attorney, Honolulu	BA, University of Hawaii 1974 MA, University of Hawaii, 1977 JD, University of Hawaii, 1982
Richard R. Clifton Attorney, Honolulu	AB, Princeton University, 1972 JD, Yale University, 1975
C. F. Damon, Jr. Attorney, Honolulu	BA, Yale University, 1950 LLB, University of Colorado, 1953
James H. Dannenberg Deputy Attorney General	BS, University of Wisconsin, 1965 MS, University of Wisconsin, 1967 JD, University of Wisconsin, 1969
John S. Edmunds Attorney, Honolulu	AB, Stanford University, 1964 JD, University of Southern California, 1967
Clinton A. Englehart Attorney, Honolulu	BS, University of Maryland, 1970 JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1979
David A. Ezra Attorney, Honolulu	BBA, magna cum laude, St. Mary's University San Antonio, Texas, 1969 JD, highest distinction, St. Mary's University School of Law, San Antonio, Texas, 1972
Wallace S. Fujiyama Attorney, Honolulu	LLB, University of Cincinnati, 1953
C. Michael Hare Attorney, Honolulu	BA, with highest honors, University of Hawaii, 1970 JD, Georgetown University, 1973
Richard Hicks Attorney, Honolulu	AB, Harvard College, 1962 JD, Stanford University, 1965
Susan M. Ichinose Attorney, Honolulu	AB, George Washington University, 1968 JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1977
Hon. H. Baird Kidwell Associate Justice Hawaii Supreme Court, Retired	AB, Stanford University, 1932 LLB, Stanford University, 1935
Michael R. Levine Attorney, Honolulu	AB, Rollins College, 1965 BS, Columbia University, 1966 JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1974
Hon. Marie N. Milks District Court Judge, Honolulu	BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1966 JD, Georgetown University, 1972
Melody MacKenzie Attorney, Honolulu	BA, cum laude, Beloit College, 1966 JD, University of Hawaii School of Law, 1976

*Some of these instructors do not teach every year.

Ke-Ching Ning Attorney, Honolulu	AB, University of California, Berkeley, 1971 JD, Boston University, 1974
Ronald T. Oldenburg Attorney, Honolulu	BA, University of North Carolina, 1957 JD, University of Mississippi, 1968
John P. Reilly Attorney, Honolulu	BA, Hamilton College, 1963 JD, Fordham University, 1966
Arthur E. Ross Attorney, Honolulu	BS, Columbia University, 1948 LLB, New York University, 1951 LLM, New York University, 1955
C. Frederick Schutte Attorney, Hawaii	BA, University of Hawaii, 1943 MA, University of Hawaii, 1947 JD, Columbia University School of Law, 1950
David C. Schutter Attorney, Honolulu	BA, Marquette University, 1962 JD, University of Wisconsin School of Law, 1965
Patricia L. Shaughnessy Attorney, Honolulu	BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1976 JD, Gonzaga, 1978
Benjamin Sigal Attorney, Honolulu	BA, University of Pittsburgh, 1927 LLB, Harvard University, 1930
William M. Tam Attorney, Honolulu	BA, Wesleyan University, 1970 JD, Boston University School of Law, 1976
Hon. Michael A. Town District Court Judge, Honolulu	AB, Stanford University, 1962 JD, Hastings College of the Law, University of California, 1968 LLM, Yale University, 1969
Roy A. Vitousek III Attorney, Honolulu	BA, Williams College, 1972 JD, University of Hawaii, 1976

LIBRARIANS

Crystella T. Kauka Assistant Law Librarian	BA, University of Hawaii, 1965 MLS, University of Hawaii, 1970 AS, Paralegal Program, Kapiolani Community College, 1982
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After completing her undergraduate degree in Chinese, Ms. Kauka taught in Taipei, Taiwan, for a year. In addition to her graduate degree in Library Studies, she has completed training as a paralegal and was, before joining the Law School, employed in that capacity with the firm of Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

Jolyn G. Tamura Assistant Law Librarian	BA, University of Hawaii, 1969 MLS, University of Hawaii, 1969
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A graduate in Asian History and Politics of the University of Hawaii, Ms. Tamura served for four years in the public services department of the University Graduate Library as a social science reference librarian and for one year as a young-adult librarian with the Hawaii State Library. While working for the Graduate Library and before the Law School's founding, she served as the library system's legal reference librarian.

STAFF

Frieda Honda, Faculty Secretary	Diane Segawa, Student Services Secretary
Sandy Izawa, Administrative Secretary and Assistant Fiscal Officer	Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary
Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean	Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary
Ilona Mendonca, Library Technician	Dora Yamada, Faculty Secretary
Jessie Nakata, Secretary to the Associate Dean	

General Information

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the Law School, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are also four-year campuses in Hilo on the island of Hawaii and in West Oahu. The University also maintains research facilities—particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology—on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international educational institution established by the U.S. Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The University of Hawaii School of Law admitted its first class on September 4, 1973. Ambitions for a law school at the University had been held by some for many years. Formal study of the subject began with a report by then University President Thomas H. Hamilton, "The Feasibility of Establishing a Law School at the University of Hawaii," issued in January 1968 and co-authored by Ms. Mildred Kosaki. A second study came a year later under the authorship of William Clements Warren, Dean Emeritus of Columbia University School of Law, and Edward A. Mearns, Jr., Dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Their report, "The School of Law, University of Hawaii: Its Feasibility and Social Importance," was published in March, 1969.

A third report, "Programs in Law at the University of Hawaii," was issued in December 1970 by co-authors Bayless Manning, then dean of Stanford Law School, and Thomas Ehrlich, then professor and later dean of Stanford Law School. The Manning-Ehrlich report was reprinted in the *Journal of Legal Education* (Vol. 24, No. 1; 1971) and widely discussed among law teachers. At about the same time Professor Norman Meller of the University of Hawaii Department of Political Science was preparing a "cost benefit" analysis of the establishment of a law school in Hawaii. Professor Meller's report, "Hawaii Law School Study," was issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Hawaii in early 1971.

A fifth and final formal study appeared in January 1972 in the form of a report from University President Harlan Cleveland to the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of the State of Hawaii. The report, "Programs in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii," reflected the research and consultation of Professor Ira Michael Heyman of the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

During this time both the bar and legislature exhibited continuing and lively interest in the proposal for a new law school. Legislative hearings were held, members of bench and bar testified, planning became more formalized, and State funding was increased. Finally, on May 28, 1971, the legislature of the State of Hawaii adopted Act 146 declaring that "There shall be a school of law at the University of Hawaii" and directing the completion of the research and development phase of the school by September, 1973.

The State Executive similarly demonstrated continuing interest in the establishment of a law school. Governor John A. Burns gave both essential support and his

signature to a series of research and development proposals and legislation. He spoke often of the need for increasing professional educational opportunity for the people of Hawaii and acted accordingly throughout the planning years.

The School opened its doors in September of 1973 with a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. Its first class was made up of 53 freshmen students. Subsequent and larger classes of freshmen were admitted as the inaugural class moved through its junior and senior years to graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the temporary physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provision for an augmented student body. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association in the spring of 1974 and full accreditation in August, 1982. Dean Hood left the School with the graduation of the first class in 1976, and his successor, Cliff F. Thompson, took office in January of 1977. Dean Thompson left to become the dean at the University of Idaho School of Law in June of 1978. He now serves as Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School. Marvin J. Anderson, Chancellor of Hastings, joined the school as Interim Dean in January, 1980, and served in this position until he was named Interim Chancellor and later Chancellor of the University of Hawaii Manoa Campus. Richard S. Miller was appointed Interim Dean in 1981 and was named Dean of the School in April, 1982. Professor Miller returned to fulltime teaching in early 1985 at which time then Associate Dean Jeremy T. Harrison was named Acting Dean.

Special mention throughout the course of this history is due former Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady support and unwavering commitment to the establishment of a quality school buttressed efforts and served as an example to all who had a role in its history. In recognition of his contribution, the Board of Regents named the School the William S. Richardson School of Law in January, 1983.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

In 1983 the School of Law moved from a cluster of temporary wooden buildings in the Makai Campus (the "Quarry"), where it had been housed since the School's beginning in 1973, to new spacious, air-conditioned, comfortable and permanent buildings located on Dole Street on the University's Manoa Campus.

The library building, a one-story structure utilizing berm construction to reduce energy costs and to maintain a quiet internal environment, won its architect, Robert Matsushita and Associates, a 1983 Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Society.

The new two-story classroom and office building has five classrooms; a well-appointed moot court room; six seminar rooms; offices for faculty, student organizations, administration and institutes affiliated with the School of Law; and lounges for faculty, students, and staff—all surrounding a beautifully landscaped inner courtyard.

The two new buildings, overlooking Diamond Head Crater, are surely among the most handsome and functional law school facilities in the nation.

LIBRARIES

The main libraries on the University campus are the Sinclair (undergraduate) and Hamilton (graduate) libraries.

The primary objective of the Law Library is to support the law school curriculum and law student and faculty research at the highest level possible. Its concomitant

objective is to provide access to legal information to other members of the University of Hawaii community, to the Hawaii legal community, and to the citizens of the State of Hawaii.

In January, 1983, the new Law Library was completed and occupied. It is a modern, spacious, comfortable facility, and large enough to accommodate collection growth well into the next century. Normal seating capacity includes a carrel for each regular law student and several discussion/seminar rooms for group study.

Since the law school began, the Library has developed a sound, basic collection of Anglo-American primary and secondary legal resources, including a complete complement of case reporters, statutes, regulations, law reviews, treatises, monographs, and specialized looseleaf publications. The collection is currently about 145,000 volumes, with approximately half in hardcopy and half in microform. In addition, an automated legal research terminal has been installed to provide the latest in legal research technology to law students and faculty.

PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Most students in the School were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the State. The School of Law does admit non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who possess potential for contributing a special benefit to the State or the academic program of the School. Included in this category are those who are fluent in Pacific or Asian languages or who bring strong backgrounds in Pacific Island, Asian or Ocean Studies. The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the State of Hawaii, including individuals of Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, mixed-Asian, Korean, Vietnamese, Micronesian, Filipino, Chinese, American Indian, Samoan, Puerto Rican, Black and Cosmopolitan descent. Approximately forty-five percent of the 250-member student body is female. Over half of the students attended undergraduate institutions on the Mainland and over thirty percent have accomplished graduate work in other disciplines. The average LSAT score for each class hovers at roughly the 80th percentile, while the average UGPA is approximately 3.2 on a four point scale. The average age per entering class is about 29 years. Most of the graduates are now practicing law in the State of Hawaii.

ACCREDITATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The University of Hawaii School of Law has been fully approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state.

TUITION AND APPLICATION FEES

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a payment of \$10 which amount is not refundable and will not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

During the academic year 1985-86, tuition for residents of Hawaii is \$680.00 and for nonresidents \$2,480.00 per semester. In addition there are applicable student activity fees.

Each student's residence status is determined by the Law School Admission Officer prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be

so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence to the Registrar. For further information, contact the Law School.

REFUNDS*

Tuition and Course Fees

In the event a student initiates before the fifth week of instruction a complete withdrawal from the University (or School), change from full-time to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, if applicable, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below:

1. 100% refund for complete withdrawal only if made on or before the last day of regular registration as announced in the registration information booklet.
2. 80% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
3. 40% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the third and fourth weeks of instruction.
4. 0% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made after the fourth week of instruction.

When changes by the University (or School) to the published schedule of classes precipitate a complete withdrawal, or a change from full-time to part-time status, or a change from one tuition rate to another tuition rate, and the changes to the published schedule have occurred after the student registered, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below upon the approval of the Dean of Academic Student Services:

1. 100% refund if complete withdrawal is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.
2. The difference between the amount assessed at registration at the start of the semester and the amount assessed due to change in status or tuition rate if such a change is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.

After the required approvals have been secured by the student, the application for refund must be submitted to the appropriate campus Business Office or Treasury Office for payment. In no case shall payment of a refund be made when a student fails to make application for a refund within two weeks of date of withdrawal, change in status, or change in tuition rate.

Student Activity Fee

1. 100% refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
2. No refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made after the second week of instruction.

FINANCIAL AID

Tuition waivers are available to a small number of qualified law students.

*Subject to change without notice.

The University of Hawaii participates in several federally-sponsored loan programs. Applications and information may be obtained from the Manoa Campus Director of Financial Aids. Applications should be submitted by March 1 for the following school year. No action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the student has been officially admitted to the University. The Manoa Campus Office of Financial Aids is also a source of information about other sources of financial assistance.

Students covered by any veterans' program should present appropriate certification to the Veterans Adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans' affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry to the Selections Officer of the East-West Center.

Small loans may also be arranged from an emergency loan fund for law students contributed by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama and by various Honolulu attorneys through various of the State's circuit court judges.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups, limited treatment services, and instruction in good habits of personal hygiene.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an outpatient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-hours for emergency services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

HOUSING

The University has very limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available to help locate accommodations near the campus.

FOOD SERVICES

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The Gateway House cafeteria adjacent to the Law School Complex serves an a la carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service.

CENTER FOR STUDENT DEVELOPMENT

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists and interns provides educational, vocational and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for students enrolled at UHM. The center is located at 2440 Campus Road.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Student Placement Service is established for the purposes of informing law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and of assisting private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. Recent placements have included clerkships with the Second Circuit Court, the Hawaii Supreme Court, and with a prestigious Los Angeles law firm. In its operations, the service insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin. The School of Law graduated its tenth class in May, 1985 and as of November 1, 1984, virtually all of the School's graduates had found employment in legal positions. Beginning salaries for graduates taking legal positions ranged from \$22,000-\$34,500 per annum.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The law school curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A "full-time student" is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-Admission and first-year students should not take part-time employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the law school program.

In certain circumstances, second and third-year students who have strong academic records may find part-time employment compatible with their legal studies, e.g., by clerking at a law firm. In no event should this exceed approximately 15 hours weekly. The law school will strictly enforce American Bar Association standards relevant to employment for fulltime students.

Students are reminded that academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

The law school's Student Placement Service is maintained by the Director of Administrative Services who provides information about part-time legal work; the University maintains information about other jobs.

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii School of Law to provide equity of opportunity in higher education, both in the educational mission and as an employer. The University is committed to comply with all State and federal statutes, rules and regulations which prohibit discrimination in its policies and practices and direct affirmative action, including but not limited to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

The University of Hawaii School of Law shall promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. This policy is intended to comply with the following laws:

- Executive Order 11246, as amended 11375
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Title IV, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
 - Title VI
 - Title VII, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
- Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
- The Higher Education Act, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1974
- Hawaii Revised Statutes
 - Chapter 76, Section 76-1
 - Chapter 78, Section 78-2
- Other related Federal and State laws

Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to the Equal Opportunity Officer, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone 948-7074.

STUDENT REGULATIONS

Change of Address

Each student is responsible for keeping the Law School's Records Office and the University's Admissions and Records Office (2530 Dole Street) informed of his or her correct mailing address.

Student Conduct

Rules governing law student conduct are set forth in the Law Student Handbook, available in the School of Law Administrative Office. Among the activities subject to sanctions including, but are not limited to, expulsion from the University, are misrepresentation, cheating, plagiarism, or other conduct which violates the Code of Professional Responsibility.

Upon due notice and fair hearing consistent with law and University regulations, the faculty may dismiss from the Law School any student who engages in conduct which violates applicable rules of law or University regulations, including those of the Law School.

In addition, the COMMUNITY STANDARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII and the STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS define expected conduct for members of the University community and specify acts subject to University sanctions. Both of these documents are available in the Dean of Students Office, Hawaii Hall 17.

Financial Obligations

Students who have not adjusted their financial obligations (traffic fines, library fines, locker fees, lab breakage charges, transcript fees, loans, rental contracts, etc.) to the satisfaction of the Treasury Office may be denied registration, services connected with evidence of instruction (transcripts, diplomas, etc.), and all rights and

privileges conferred by the act of registration. Notation of the financial obligation may appear on the transcript.

Copies of the delinquent financial obligations policy and procedures are available for inspection at the office of the Dean of Students and the Treasury Office.

Parking and Traffic

Regulations and special instructions may be obtained in the registration area or from the Auxiliary Services Traffic Desk. Parking permits are sold at registration, or at the traffic desk throughout the year.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT Prelaw Handbook. Additional information may be requested from the Board of Bar Examiners of each state.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court. The Rules of the Supreme Court provides that under certain conditions, immigrant lawyers and out-of-state attorneys who attended non-ABA approved law schools may be examined and admitted to the bar. Inquiries concerning these rules should be made to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The Law School is committed to close relations with the members of the Hawaii Bar, resulting in a mutually advantageous relationship.

In cooperation with the Hawaii Bar Association, the Law School helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education. This Institute, under the able direction of Walter H. Ikeda, provides programs systematically for the Hawaii Bar. The Dean and two members of the faculty serve on the Board of Directors of HICLE.

In 1978, through the good offices of then Bar president Daniel H. Case, the Dean of the School was invited to become a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii Bar Association. The tradition is being continued under his successors. Members of the faculty also serve on various Bar committees and participate in HICLE programs. Law students are encouraged to enroll as student members of the Hawaii State Bar Association and Hawaii Women Lawyers.

Academic Information

JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

Objectives, Methods, and Rationale

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decisionmaking of many different kinds—whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accident and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the tort process. Similarly, study of the criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's ability to control social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, and marine sciences—to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to *evaluate* the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's *operational* meaning.

At this law school, special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method," whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting, lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second and third year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The school is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. This emphasis on student self-responsibility and initiative is, in part, an acknowledgment that today's students will confront problems in the twenty-first century. Preparation for that task, and successful performance, depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the school is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means representation of a flesh and blood client in court under the new Student Practice Rule or hypothetical problem solving in the classroom—or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with videotape playback. In short, programs of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem



Top: Student Bar Association officers and class representatives with Acting Dean Harrison. Bottom: Law Review staff 1984–1985. Inset: Wendy Kuwamoto, past editor of the *University of Hawaii Law Review*, greets incoming law students.

solving and the performance of lawyers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.

2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Efficient and creative problemsolvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyers' skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people, and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of him or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decisionmaking in the moral sphere—i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

First-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyers' work—its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client-problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-semester curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills, and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the sem-

inar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate educational functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: the seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by first semester's courses, and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for use in handling seminar client-problems.

Second-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and, by virtue of all the above;
4. prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I. In addition, each student must elect one Second-Year Seminar (Law 530) in the spring semester. Most of the second-year required seminars have prerequisites or co-requisites. Residual credit hours are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below.

Second-year course work provides breadth of coverage. Depth is provided by the seminars, which enable every student to devote seven or eight hours (four in the seminar plus three or four in the course with which the seminar is associated) to one subject matter area.

Third-Year Curriculum

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students and
2. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world.

The third-year curriculum is generally elective.

Additional Requirements

During either the second or third year, all students must take the course in Professional Responsibility (Law 511). Additionally, they must elect to take *one* of the following: Appellate Advocacy II, Law Review, Lawyering Skills, Litigation Workshop, Moot Court Team, or Trial Practice. It should be noted that some of these seminars, workshops, or courses have prerequisites, which the student should ensure he or she has taken prior to electing which of the above to take.

Degree-seeking students must give careful attention to graduation requirements. Though students may receive counsel from the Law School administration and faculty, they are personally and directly responsible for meeting their graduation requirements.

CURRICULUM AND COURSES**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE J.D. DEGREE**

The entire first-year curriculum consists of required courses and seminars. In each semester of the first year, every student must take a seminar and other designated courses, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit-Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	3
Contracts I (Law 509)	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Torts Process I (Law 522)	2
Legal Research (Law 506)	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)	3
	<hr/> 16

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	3
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	4
Torts Process II (Law 523)	3
Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505)	2
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The three sequential courses in the first year (Contracts I and II, *et al.*) are considered, for grading purposes, unitary courses. As a result, the *average* grade earned during the entire first-year sequence will determine whether credit towards graduation will be given or whether the course must be repeated.

In the second year, each student must take Constitutional Law I and the Second Year Seminar (Law 530), plus electives, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law I (Law 533)	3
Electives	

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Seminar (Law 530)	4
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(There will be six Law 530 seminars offered in the spring 1986 semester. A student must enroll in one. Although offerings vary each year, recent seminars have been offered in Constitutional Law, Jurisdiction, Property, Corporations, Taxation, Labor Law, Criminal Procedure, and Administrative Law.)

Electives

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In either their second or third year, all students must take the following:

Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	2
<i>One of the following seminars, courses, or activities:</i>	
Appellate Advocacy II (Law 544)	2
Law Review (Law 545)	(V)
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B-599V)	V
Moot Court Team (Law 536V)	V
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2

COURSES OFFERINGS

First Year: The first-year curriculum is entirely prescribed.

Second and Third Years: Both these years have a combination of required and elective courses.

Electives that are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation and Constitutional Law II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation. Additionally, the curriculum offers a rich variety of courses and students are urged to take advantage of this diversity by electing courses and seminars which provide perspective to legal studies, appeal to special interests, and those which are central to the practice of law and which will appear on the bar examination. In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations, as set forth in the course of study for the second and third years, students are encouraged to seek guidance from the Associate Dean and/or members of the faculty.

A normal semester course load is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who plan to earn more than 17 or fewer than 12 credit hours per semester must first seek the written approval of the Associate Dean.

COURSES USUALLY OFFERED EVERY YEAR*

Administrative Law (Law 561)	3
American Legal History (Law 566)	3
Bankruptcy Law (Law 562)	2
Chinese Law (Law 586)	1
Commercial Transactions (Law 554)	4
Conflict of Laws (Law 538)	3
Constitutional Law II (Law 534)	3
Corporate Taxation (Law 550)	3
Corporations (Law 531)	4
Criminal Procedure (Law 541)	2
Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551)	3
Evidence (Law 543)	4
Family Law (Law 568)	3
Federal Courts (Law 571)	3
Federal Income Taxation (Law 567)	4
International Law (Law 585)	3
Jurisprudence (Law 573)	3
Labor Law I (Law 559)	3

Land Use Management and Control (Law 580)	3
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B/599V).....	(3/V)
Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)	3
Negotiable Instruments (Law 557)	2
Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508).....	2/V
Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	2
Real Estate Development and Financing (Law 583)	3
Real Property II (Law 519)	3
Remedies (Law 539)	3
Sea Use Law: International (Law 593)	2
Sea Use Law: U.S., Hawaii (Law 592)	2
Topics in International Legal Studies (Law 575).....	v
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2
Wills & Trusts (Law 552)	3

COURSES OFFERED IN ALTERNATE YEARS

Admiralty Law (Law 549)	3
Advanced Torts (Law 524)	3
Antitrust Law (Law 553)	3
Appellate Advocacy II (Law 544)	2
Comparative Labor Law (Law 556)	3
Environmental Law (Law 582)	3
Immigration Law (Law 548)	2
International Business Transactions (Law 579).....	3
Juvenile Law (Law 577)	3
Labor Law II (Law 589)	3
Public Employee Labor Law (Law 558).....	3
State and Local Government Law (Law 574)	3

COURSES OFFERED OCCASIONALLY

Education Law (Law 540)	3
Employment Discrimination (Law 507)	3
Intellectual Property (Law 535)	3
Law In Radically Different Cultures (Law 578)	1
Legal Accounting (Law 560)	2
Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control (Law 588).....	2
Military Justice (Law 594)	2
Sex-Based Discrimination and the Law (Law 584)	2
Street Law (Law 512V)	V
U.S.-Japan Commercial Transactions (Law 587B)	3

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Second and third-year students may apply to have academic credit (limited to 12 credits maximum) awarded for special projects, including externships and independent or directed study or research. (Course title is Directed Individual Study and Research, Law 576V.) Approval will be given if the faculty determines that the proposal is sufficiently specific, that it is likely to be completed according to its terms, and that it offers significant academic benefit, not available in the prescribed curriculum, which is proportionate to the credit sought.

EXTERNSHIPS

A total of six hours of credit may be earned for externships, but only two hours may be earned in any one sector. Externships are permitted in four sectors of the legal community: (1) judicial clerkship, (2) public agency, (3) state legislature, and (4) private law firm. Several externships are available in Pacific Island locations.

Exceptions to the two-hour limit rule may be granted by the Clinical Director, in consultation with the Associate Dean, for externships in either the public sector or the judicial sector for positions that are deemed to provide exceptional and unique educational experiences. A waiver is unlikely if the student would be working again for the same person, firm, or agency.

Independent or Directed Study or Research

Members of the full-time faculty shall be permitted to supervise up to three students each semester working on Special Projects (Independent or Directed Study or Research, Law 576V), and to give either normal grades for these projects or to award Credit/No Credit.

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the Law School by the University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three semester hours of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the Associate Dean *prior* to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course should be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the Law School.

Students pursuing dual degrees, as for example an MBA, may have up to ten hours of work in the other graduate degree program applied toward the JD degree, again with the Associate Dean's prior approval, and with the same criteria for graduate courses as described above.

No more than a combined total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the law school will be credited toward the requirements for the JD degree.

Clinical Study

Clinical legal education is a method for learning the law, the skills, and the ethics of the practice of law. Its principal methodology is to allow students who are adequately prepared and supervised to represent real (or simulated) clients, and then to assist the students in the interpretation and critique of both their performances and legal system itself.

The Law School offers three forms of clinical experiences. First, in client representation clinics, such as Litigation Workshop, students are authorized by Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 to represent clients in court under the supervision of an attorney. Second, in Lawyering Skills, Trial Practice, and other workshops at the Law School, students simulate the representation of clients. Finally, in externships (discussed elsewhere in this catalogue) students clerk for judges, legislators, public agencies, and other lawyers.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS***Legal Accounting: Law 560 (2)**

The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Topics include evaluation of assets, treatment of long term indebtedness and contingent liabilities, methods of depreciation and auditor's liability. Emphasis is given to topics that are of special interest to the lawyer. Recommended for law students who have little or no background in accounting.

Administrative Law: Law 561 (3)

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

Admiralty Law: Law 549 (3)

An introduction to US maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction emphasizing development of rules of maritime law and rights of seamen and maritime workers. Considers maritime lien, charter parties, salvage, collision, general average and limitation of liability, and developments relating to protection of the marine environment.

Advanced Torts: Law 524 (3)

The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of tort and compensation law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Among these are products liability, defamation, invasion of privacy, and torts of public entities and employees.

Advanced Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2)

Students act as defense and prosecution attorneys and judges arguing and deciding motions concerning criminal procedure problem areas such as free press-fair trial, speedy trial, illegal search and seizure, arrest and confession, double jeopardy and other current problem areas in the criminal justice system. Major US Supreme Court and Hawaii cases, statutes, and court rules are discussed in the context of motions, argument and decision.

American Legal History: Law 566 (3)

This course presents a survey of the development of American law from pre-colonial times to the present. Ideas about historiography, including concepts of intellectual history, instrumentalism, and critical theory are examined. Students will read original materials from our legal past, and they will address the question of how law works in society. A comparison of the development of law in Hawaii with development in the mainland United States will be covered, focusing on the role of economic, political, social, and ideal forces in shaping the law, and the uses of law in turn to change the course of social progress.

Antitrust Law: Law 553 (3)

An introductory course in the relationship between government and private enterprise, with a major emphasis on antitrust and anti-competitive practices. The course examines the historical and legal background of governmental regulation of private property, the development of antitrust and other anti-monopoly legislation, the regulation of public utilities and other natural monopolies, and the concept of fair practices in the marketplace. In order to better understand contemporary state/private enterprise relations, the course attempts to develop a framework for analyzing the respective roles of government regulation and the market in achieving the goals of economic efficiency and social equity.

Appellate Advocacy I: Law 505 (2)

This course will provide skills training in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy. Students will participate in competitive argumentation to master these skills and also to lead toward the National Moot Court competition.

Appellate Advocacy II: Law 544 (2)

Procedural and substantive aspects of appellate practice; preparation of written briefs and oral arguments for presentation in moot court competition.

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum, and their content and credit hours are subject to change.

Bankruptcy Laws: Law 562 (2)

Bankruptcy laws and rules; laws of liens and related non-bankruptcy proceedings; receiverships. Commercial Transactions (Law 554) is recommended.

Business Organizations: Law 569 (3)

Basic principles in agency, partnership, management, control of corporations, and civil liability. Students may take either Law 531 or Law 569, but not both.

Chinese Law: Law 586 (2)

Introduction to contemporary Chinese domestic and foreign law, with special emphasis on economic law, such as contracts, taxation, banking, industrial management, labor, and foreign trade and investment. Knowledge of Chinese and background in Chinese studies while helpful is not required.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516, 517 (3), (3)

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in the Federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

Commercial Transactions: Law 554 (4)

This course builds on Contracts to provide a detailed study of the Uniform Commercial Code. The primary emphasis is on Sales (Article 2) and Secured Transactions (Article 9). Topics covered will include the sale of goods, contract formation and terms, warranties and remedies, risk of loss, payment arrangements, creation of security interests, priorities among creditors, and the effect of bankruptcy on secured creditors. This course should be taken before Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562).

Comparative Labor Law: Law 556 (3)

This course will examine the means of regulating employees in their quest for representation and negotiation rights, enforceable agreements, alternative dispute settlement mechanisms, strike rights, and rights within a union organization. Attention will also focus on non-legal traditions and practices as well as statutory regulations outside of negotiations, such as statutory benefit systems, regulation of employment discrimination, worker injuries, etc. Emphasis will be placed on China, Japan, and the Pacific as well as other selected comparative models. A research paper is required in lieu of an examination.

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (3)

An analysis and consideration of problems respecting the law applicable in transactions or to relationships with elements in more than one state. The law to be applied in such situations, the theoretical bases of Choice of Law, and the issues these matters can present under the Constitution of the United States will be discussed.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3)

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, the powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course will also introduce students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process, and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3)

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of equal protection, procedural fairness and freedom of speech. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Contracts I and II: Law 509, 510 (3), (3)

A survey of the law relating to the formation, validity, performance and breach of contracts, and the remedies for breach. Topics include the enforceability of promises; offer and acceptance; policing the bargain; unconscionability; remedies for breach; interpretation and construction of contracts; performance and breach; impossibility of performance; third party beneficiaries; and assignment and delegation. In addition to critically examining traditional common law doctrines, the course focuses on recent changes and developments as reflected in the Restatement of the Law, Contracts 2d, and in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. It is also designed to demonstrate the interaction of private needs and the public interest in the sphere of Contract Law, as well as the important creative role of the lawyer in structuring and shaping private agreements so as to minimize the necessity for litigation.

Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (3)

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. Attention is given to corporate distributions and adjustments under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code as well as to tax problems that arise between shareholders and their closely-held corporation. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567).

Corporations: Law 531 (4)

Brief survey of agency and partnerships, the fundamentals of corporations and securities regulation, including disregarding the corporate entity, management and control of closely held corporations, merger, liability under the federal securities laws, takeovers, public registration, exemptions and derivative suits.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4)

An examination of substantive rules and rationales of the criminal law. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the purposes and efficacy of criminal sanctions as a response to officially proscribed behavior. The heart of the criminal justice course is the study of general principles of American criminal law, including culpability criteria, the mental element in crimes, and definitional ingredients of crimes such as murder, rape, attempt, and conspiracy. The focus is on the Hawaii Penal Code, supplemented with comparative materials drawn from the common law and from the law of several Asian nations. Consistent with overall objectives of the first year of law study, the imparting and sharpening of general legal analytical skills is emphasized throughout the criminal justice course.

Criminal Law: Law 591 (2)

An examination of advanced substantive issues of criminal law, the course focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code to determine the requirements of murder, burglary, conspiracy, rape and other crimes. Questions of criminal intent are also examined.

Directed Study and Research: Law 576V (V)

Students perform research and write papers on selected legal topics or problems under the direction of a faculty member.

Education Law: Law 540 (3)

This seminar, utilizing the discussion and problem method, examines the legal administration of educational institutions. Emphasis will be placed on higher education, including topics relating to sources of support, student tuition and fees, tort liabilities, religion and the law, illegal discrimination against faculty and students, faculty rights and duties and methods of governance, including collective bargaining, students' constitutional rights and the emerging phenomenon of student power. A research paper is required.

Employment Discrimination: Law 507 (3)

The course examines the legal avenues of dealing with improper employment discrimination which is based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, handicaps, etc. Such artificial barriers barring employment opportunities are discussed in the context of finding the proper balance between the employers' legitimate business needs and the employees' rights under legal requirements of being free from

unlawful discrimination. Coverage includes Title Seven of the Civil Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labor Relations Act, U.S. Constitution, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, federal executive orders and government contract limitations.

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3)

The course introduces students to the basic policy questions and problems concerning the environment. A thorough examination of Federal and Hawaii statutes is conducted in conjunction with a review of Federal and Hawaii cases which led to the enactment of the statutes or which interpreted them after their enactment. Particular attention is given to the theoretical and practical problems inherent in environmental litigation. Thereafter, the course focuses on the environmental problems of Hawaii and seeks to draw on applicable statutory and case law to develop recommendations for future action.

Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (3)

A study of various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by *inter vivos* and testamentary disposition, including an examination of federal estate and gift taxes, the Hawaii inheritance tax, problems in the assignment of income, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. Prerequisite or corequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or consent of the instructor.

Evidence: Law 543 (4)

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problemsolving exercise will include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii Evidence Law Problems of Scientific Evidence will be explored.

Externship: Law 555V (V)

Students perform research, drafting, investigation, and other lawyering skills for judges and attorney supervisors in public agencies, the State Legislature, and private law firms. Special externships are available in the Pacific area.

Family Law: Law 568 (3)

A practical introduction to the law governing the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, property division, marriage agreements, and child custody. The course focuses on Hawaii Statutes and case law, within the context of common law and recent constitutional doctrine.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3)

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by government entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Prerequisites: Constitutional Law I and II (Law 533 and 534).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4)

An introduction to some of the more important problems created by the federal tax on the income of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored—e.g., home ownership, charitable contributions, medical payments, and divorce. Special tax problems of wage earners, investors, and business persons are examined. Considerable attention throughout is given to the usefulness of the income tax as a means of encouraging or discouraging particular activities, and to the questions raised by rate progression. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Immigration Law: Law 548 (2)

An introduction to the law governing immigration.

Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3)

A study of the law relating to property rights in ideas, with special reference to the protection of literary, musical and artistic works from unfair competition. The course focuses on the new federal Copyright Act and related decisional law, but also provides an introduction to the patenting process and to trademark protection.

International Business Transactions: Law 579 (3)

An examination of the rules governing commercial activities that involve more than one nation. Topics covered include trade regulations, taxation problems, antitrust problems, and jurisdiction. The focus of this course is on the practical aspects of doing business in an international context.

International Law: Law 585 (3)

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the nations and peoples of the world in their attempts to solve the many transnational problems that are now recognized as requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and discussing how it works and its inability to solve many of the major disputes of recent years, students will examine a series of problems in detail to see how the world community is dealing with them: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, and (d) economic problems. Students will examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which the rules are being developed. Finally, the enforcement mechanisms that are available and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States will be studied.

International Sales Transactions: Law 570 (3)

This course will examine the Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods and include a detailed study of contract formation, payment, delivery, risk of loss, remedies and other topics in the increasingly important context of international trade.

Jurisprudence Law: Law 573 (3)

This course first examines the underlying philosophy of three major schools of thought: natural law, legal positivism and legal realism. Thereafter, the course examines questions of legal philosophy against two analytical frameworks: the philosophy of language and the philosophy of science. Under the first framework, the question is posed as to whether theories to the nature of language can solve issues of legal interpretation. Under the second framework, a similar issue to that posed by Kuhn's, *The Structure of Scientific Resolutions*, is asked, namely, whether law is best thought of as a set of paradigms.

Juvenile Law: Law 577 (3)

A study of the legal status of the child. The course focuses on Hawaii law governing the child as citizen, as criminal, and as victim, within the context of common law and constitutional doctrine.

Labor Law I: Law 559 (3)

The course focuses on the regulation of labor-management relations under the National Labor Relations Act. Topics covered will include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition, and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Labor Law II: Law 589 (3)

This course will deal with labor arbitration, the negotiation process, and contract administration, including the subject matter of management rights, union security, discipline and discharge, seniority and wages and hours. As time permits, coverage will include the individual and the union on such subjects as the right to fair representation, discipline of union members, union democracy, and union disclosure requirements. Prerequisite: Labor Law I (Law 559) or consent of instructor.

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3)

This is a survey course intended to cover as many aspects of public land use management and control of private land as possible in one semester. Breadth of coverage, rather than in-depth examination, is the goal. Zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental and public land management law affecting the use of private land form the basic core of the course. Special topics such as exclusionary zoning and growth management will also be discussed in the context of a general survey.

Law in Radically Different Cultures: Law 578 (1)

Students are introduced to the legal systems of China, Egypt, and Botswana, and then they examine how a problem of criminal embezzlement would deal with in these three legal systems as well as in our own system.

Law Review: Law 545V (V)

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law.

Lawyering Skills: Law 546 (2)

This course is designed to examine the process and to teach the skills of representing clients. Students will simulate the skills of interviewing, counseling, fact investigation, negotiation, witness examination, and presentation of evidence. There will be particular emphasis on the psychology of legal communication. Not open to students who take Litigation Workshop.

Legal Accounting: Law 560 (2)

This course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Emphasis is given to topics of special interest to the lawyer, and presumes little or no background in accounting.

Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2)

The course will cover the legal aspects of water and water rights with a primary focus on Hawaii. The topics will include: Native Hawaiian Water Rights, Pre-McBryde case law, McBryde and Post-McBryde developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships and various types of allocation systems.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504 (3)

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem-solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately twelve students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit-hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses. Seminar placement is by lot.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1)

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the bibliographic tools necessary for access to the primary sources of legislative, administrative, and judicial decisional output, and to the literature of other disciplines. Problems and exercises are introduced which involve auxiliary aids and commercially published research tools having special pertinence to particular subject areas. Library research is approached both as an aid in clarifying particular legal questions and also as a means of long-term self-education.

Military Justice: Law 594 (2)

A study of military justice, martial law, and military government.

Moot Court Board: Law 537V (V)

An honors program for students who assist professors in preparing materials for as well as organizing and judging the first-year Moot Court Competition, Appellate Advocacy I.

Moot Court Team: Law 536V (V)

An honors program for students who prepare for and compete in the National Moot Court Competition in appellate advocacy.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3)

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential of utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution: Law 508V (2/V)

Lawyers resolve far more cases through negotiation than at trial. Only about 10% of all cases go to trial. This course covers the theory and practice of both negotiations and the rapidly developing field of alternative dispute resolution methods with an emphasis on mediation. In addition to regular classroom work, students learn and use conflict resolution skills.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2)

A study of Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Discussions will focus on the concept of negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (4), (4)

Special seminar for pre-admission program students designed to develop analytical, research, and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Professional Responsibility: Law 511 (2)

A study of the lawyer's obligations and responsibilities to clients, the profession and society under the Code of Professional Responsibility and proposed revisions. Personal choices in adopting the role of lawyer and the impact of those choices on society and the structure of the legal profession will also be explored.

Public Employee Labor Law: Law 558 (3)

The course deals with labor relations in the public sector, including a comparison with similar issues and problems in the private sector under national labor relations legislation. Bargaining unity, concept of exclusivity and its conflict with first amendment rights, authority of public negotiators to bind the government, scope of bargaining, resolution of economic issues in light of budget and political processes, resolution of bargaining impasses, negotiation techniques, State legislation and Hawaii law will be studied.

Real Estate Development and Financing: Law 583 (3)

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role discussed and analyzed in depth. Prerequisite: Real Property II (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4)

The first basic course in property is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development and regulation. As such, emphasis will be on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property will be summarized, emphasis will be on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights, and adverse possession.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3)

This course will examine the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii will also be studied. To the extent that time permits more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, will be introduced. Prerequisite: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3)

Students will study the law of damages and unjust enrichment, rescission, restitution, injunctions, specific performance, reformation, collection of claims and judgments, other equitable remedies and the interplay between legal and equitable relief. Special reference will be made to Hawaii substantive law and practice.

Sea Use Law: U.S.-Hawaii: 592 (2)

This course examines the history of U.S. and Hawaii Sea Use Law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea; special Hawaiian problems are included.

Seminars: Law 530

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This seminar is taken during the spring semester of a student's second year. Seminar offerings will be announced early in the fall for the spring semester.

Sex-Based Discrimination and the Law: Law 584 (2)

This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans, particularly those related to sex-based discrimination, but including other civil rights issues drawn from recent Supreme Court cases, such as draft law, rights of the handicapped, media law, and police misconduct. The course will introduce alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 U.S.C. 1983, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Equal Pay Act will be emphasized as well as Bivens-type actions, common law causes of action in tort, enforcement by the Justice Department and other government agencies, and criminal prosecution of civil rights violators. The course will compare these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studying the experiences of the lawyers who have used them. This comparison will incorporate current developments in jurisdiction and procedure, and the separate roles of the state and federal courts.

State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3)

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers and duties of state and local governments, their interaction, and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. Cases, statutes, ordinances and explanatory articles will form the basis of the course. While we will emphasize those aspects of state, local and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, the course will also touch upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly, and indirectly by means of inducements, will be a common theme. Specific subject areas will include home rule and charter revision, limits on state power over counties, the rapidly expanding liabilities of county government under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act, the authority of appointive state governing boards such as a university board of regents, executive privilege, and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions.

Street Law: Law 512V (V)

After adequate preparation and training in classroom/seminar setting, law students will educate high school students about the law which they will encounter in their everyday lives.

Topics in International Legal Studies: Law 575 (v)

Selected topics presented by faculty members and visiting scholars, focusing upon subjects in the Pacific and Asian area. In Fall 1985, Professor Victor Li will teach The Role of Law in China (1), covering criminal justice, property and inheritance, contracts, foreign trade and investment.

Torts Process I: Law 522 (2)

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 523 (3)

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics will include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresentation. Prerequisite: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Trial Practice: Law 563 (2)

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students will examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics will include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, voir dire examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students will engage in simulated exercises and their work will be criticized. The course will be graded on a credit/no credit basis. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543).

U.S.-Japan Commercial Transactions: Law 587B (3)

A comparative study of U.S.-Japan commercial law including contracts, commercial transactions, commercial litigation and dispute resolution mechanisms.

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (3)

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth, including the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; intestate succession, including probate. Attention will be focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

WORKSHOPS:**Workshop, Estate Planning: Law 590G (3)**

In this workshop students will be expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment and various forms of investments. The students will study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property on such estate plans. Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

Workshop, Land Use Management: Law 590H (2)

This will be a problemsolving course, the purpose of which is to isolate particular land use issues unique to Hawaii and/or of particular national importance. Growth management is an example of such an issue with both national and local significance. Solutions will take the form of brief papers presented for group discussion. Law 580 is a prerequisite for admission to this class, and the subjects normally covered in Real Property II (Law 519), State and Local Government Law (Law 574), and Real Estate Development and Financing (Law 583) would be relevant.

Workshop, Litigation: Law 590B, 599V (3) (V)

Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 with supervising faculty, will represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field work students will act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom they will critically examine the lawyering process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses, and simulation exercises. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a corequisite with the consent of instructor.)

Workshop, Tax Clinic: Law 590J (4)

Students assist individual taxpayers in disputes with the Internal Revenue Service by researching the issues, preparing documentation and conducting oral arguments on behalf of qualified individual taxpayers.

GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS**Grades**

With the exception of "Special Projects" (Law 576V) and a few other instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. They are recorded in the Dean's office, and are limited to the following:

	Grade Points
A—Excellent	4
B—Good	3
C—Satisfactory	2
D—Low Pass	1
F—No Pass	0
I—Incomplete	0

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the Dean's office to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the Law School acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the University only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of class standing.

Degree Requirements

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

- A. Full-time residence in the school for at least six academic semesters; Pre-Admission Program semesters do not count toward required residency.
- B. Eighty-nine semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F", "No Credit", "I" or "W"). A grade of "D" or better must be earned in the required second-year seminar.
- C. A cumulative grade point average of either:
 1. 2.00 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year, or
 2. 1.90 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year plus 74 credit hours of C (2.0) or better in work taken after the first semester of the first year; and
- D. In addition, a student must complete the above requirements within five years of admission to the School of Law.
- E. Students can take up to six hours of graded elective courses on an ungraded basis. Work of "C" or better is required to receive credit in this context. Students must elect, if they wish, to take a course on an ungraded basis prior to the end of the drop/add period.
- F. Each student shall elect and complete satisfactorily at least one of the following courses:
 1. Appellate Advocacy II
 2. Law Review
 3. Lawyering Skills
 4. Litigation Workshop, or
 5. Trial Practice

Full-time study shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit-hours of study

per semester which are carried and completed and for which a grade other than "I" (Incomplete), "W" (Withdraw), "F" or "No Credit" is received, provided that 10 credit hours shall constitute full-time study for students who have received written permission from the Dean or his delegate, plus regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. The latter requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the Law School community, and is consonant with ABA standards.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency, and the like.

PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission to Law School Program is designed to provide students from disadvantaged population groups under-represented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to improve and to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among applicants with records not strong enough to justify admission into the regular program, must nonetheless show enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

Students in the Pre-Admission to Law School Program enroll each semester in selected first-year law courses and one special law seminar for Pre-Admission students. Completion of the law courses with a minimum grade point average of 2.0 (based on the full year's work or that of the second semester) assures the student of entrance into the succeeding year's class as a full-time classified law student. Pre-Admission students earning between a 1.6 and a 1.99 average can be admitted into the regular law program on probation. Students who earn a 2.6 average at the end of their first semester can matriculate into the regular law program at that point.

Financial assistance may be available to qualified Pre-Admission students through the University's Financial Aids Office. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Summer Law Institute. A program of courses and special seminars is offered every year from June through July to students of ABA-accredited law schools, Americans in the legal and business community, and qualified persons from abroad. The Summer Law Institute curriculum includes courses from traditional fields of law as well as from the increasingly important area of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies. For additional information, interested persons should write to the Associate Director of the Summer Law Institute in care of the Law School.

Dual Degree Program. Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other departments and colleges and, at the end of four years or less, receive both the Juris Doctor and a Master's degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate-level courses and by arranging to receive graduate credit for law school courses. (See "Special Projects," page 00.)

Specific programs leading to a JD and a Master of Business Administration, a Master of Architecture, a Master of Public Health, and a Master of Arts in Asian Studies have been arranged with the respective college and departments at the Uni-

versity. The Associate Dean of the Law School is prepared to assist students in developing like programs with other colleges and departments.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the college which offers the Master's degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in law school is a fully-prescribed full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

Policies, regulations, and procedures for the governance of the Law School are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the University Administration, students, and others.

Copies of the official academic regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the JD degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, Pre-Admission to Law School Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, will be made available to each student.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be admitted. Information about admissions criteria and procedures followed in the selection process is included in the material accompanying the application form.

All applications for admission must be submitted on forms which are included with this bulletin or available on request from the Law School Office of Admissions, University of Hawaii, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. A check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 made payable to the University of Hawaii must accompany the application forms. Do not send cash. This application fee is not refundable and may not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

Persons seeking admission to the School must satisfy the following requirements:

- A. Each applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States Institution of higher learning or, in the case of a foreign applicant, a baccalaureate or like degree which is fully equivalent.
- B. Each applicant must take the Law School Admission Test. *LSAT scores taken prior to 1984 will not be considered.* An information bulletin concerning the LSAT and containing registration materials for the test may be obtained by writing to:

Law School Admission Services
Box 2000
Newtown, PA 18940

Applicants in Hawaii may obtain the bulletin from this law school. Applications to take the LSAT must be made directly to LSDAS, and must be received by them well before the scheduled test dates. It is not necessary that an application for admission be on file with the Law School before taking the test. In your LSAT/LSDAS registration packet you will find the Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, LSDAS has agreed not to release your LSDAS report to any school that does not furnish your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of Hawaii School of Law

cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, *please attach the form to your application*. If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received. Applicants should be aware that, in the case of those who take the LSAT more than once, the average of such test results is used at this law school in evaluating candidates. *For Fall 1986 applicants, all requirements stated herein must be completed by March 1, 1986. The December 1985, LSAT administration is the latest that will be accepted to meet this deadline.*

- C. Each applicant must submit transcripts of his or her undergraduate college record to the Law School Data Assembly Service for processing. (Register for the LSDAS on the form provided with the Law School Admission Test information bulletin.) *Do not send undergraduate transcripts directly to the School of Law.* Transcripts reflecting graduate level work should be sent directly to the School of Law.
- D. Applicants should submit letters of recommendation (two suggested) on the forms provided which should be sent by the writers directly to the School of Law, Attention: Dr. Judith M. Kirkendall, Director of Student Affairs. The Admissions Committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that the writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities and circumstances. Pursuant to recent federal law, a student admitted to the Law School is entitled to inspect letters of recommendation in his or her file, unless the student has signed a waiver of this right of access. However, the School of Law may not require a waiver as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from the School. Applicants submitting letters of recommendation, therefore, are free to determine whether or not they wish to waive their potential right to examine such letters. Two copies of an appropriate form for requesting a letter of recommendation will be furnished to the applicant along with the application forms. This recommendation form should be submitted by the applicant to any person from whom a letter of recommendation is sought, and should be returned to the School with the recommendation letter. Letters received without this form signed by either the applicant or the writer will be sent back to the writer without being considered.
- E. All applicants from foreign countries where English is not the usual form of communication and who do not hold a bachelor's degree or an advanced degree from an accredited/recognized institution in the United States, Australia, England, Canada, New Zealand, or English-speaking countries in Africa, must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Students can obtain the *TOEFL Bulletin of Information for Candidates, International Edition*, from American embassies and consulates, binational educational commissions and foundations abroad. TOEFL scores over two years old are not acceptable.

Again, for Fall 1986 applicants, all requirements stated above must be completed by March 1, 1986. Applicants will be notified in April 1986, regarding the status of their applications.

Personal interviews are not considered part of the application procedure. However, applicants are invited to speak with the Director of Student Affairs at the School of Law concerning specific questions or problems.

Applicants who intend to apply for financial aid should do so well before undertaking law studies in the fall.

Information and application forms can be obtained from:

Financial Aids Office
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Student Exchange Program—Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)

The School of Law at the University of Hawaii participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary, and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Transfer Applications

Applications for admission with advanced standing by individuals who have completed one year's work at another American Bar Association-approved institution will be considered. Because only a very limited number of spaces is available each year, competition for these spaces is necessarily intense. Applicants are therefore advised to submit fully documented materials for "transfer" admissions consideration.

In special cases and on a space-available basis, students enrolled in other law schools may be permitted to enroll in this law school as special students for credit to be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria are applicable to students applying for transfer and "special" student status except that special weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants must generally possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.5 (C+ on a 4.0 scale). Applicants with a law school grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 must present an unusually meritorious case. Applications of these students and those with undergraduate averages and LSAT scores below the minima which would have qualified them for admission to the entering class of the School may be admitted only after special consideration by the full faculty.

The DEADLINE for applications for "Transfer" and "Special" students is May 1 for Fall matriculation and September 1 for Spring matriculation. Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the Fall and Spring classes, respectively.

Students interested in transferring to this law school are urged to contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV,

of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:

2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
 - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
 - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
 - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
 - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
 - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, *Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii*. Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean for Student Services, the Dean for Student Affairs, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the campuses of the University of Hawaii at which a student is in attendance.
4. **Directory Information**
Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the University to be Directory Information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed without prior consent of the student unless the student otherwise so informs the University not to disclose such information.
 - (a) Name of student.
 - (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (d) Major field of study.
 - (e) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
 - (f) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
 - (g) Dates of attendance.
 - (h) Most recent educational institution attended.
 - (i) Degrees and awards received.
 - (j) Educational level.

A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated Directory Information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than fourteen calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform each Campus Registrar at each campus he or she is attending which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.
5. Parents of students are advised that information contained in education records, except as may be determined to be Directory Information, will not be disclosed to them without the prior written consent of their sons and daughters.

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The Law School has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the

physical and social sciences, mathematics, and philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology—to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

OTHER PROGRAMS AT THE LAW SCHOOL

Continuing Legal Education. The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education is a nonprofit educational institution which was formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association after its initial structure and scope of responsibility was developed by a committee made up of private attorneys and University of Hawaii School of Law faculty members. The Institute is directed by Walter H. Ikeda (BA 1960 and MA 1962, George Washington University; LLB 1968, Stanford). The Institute's Board of Directors reflects a cross section of private and government attorneys, judges, and faculty members of the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality at low cost for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge, and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the Institute's office at The William S. Richardson School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2369; telephone (808) 948-6551.

The Legal Assistant Program. Since the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has been available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception. The courses for the Legal Assistant Program are held at the Law School facilities during the evening. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicating that the Program is in compliance with program guidelines established by the American Bar Association.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and costs savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components—required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork, and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

In Fall, 1984, the Legal Assistant Program was designated as one of the ten most Outstanding Vocational Education Programs in the nation for 1984. This award was received from the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education. Additionally, the Program's Advisory Committee was named the Outstanding Vocational Education Advisory Committee in Hawaii for 1984. These awards are a formal recognition of the quality the Program has attempted to develop.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair, AB, with highest honors, Washington State University, 1968, and JD, *cum laude*, Harvard Law

School, 1971. He practiced law for three years with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and has been Director of the Legal Assistant Program from its inception.

Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, telephone (808)948-6637.

The Law of the Sea Institute. The Law of the Sea Institute was founded at the University of Rhode Island in 1965 and moved to the University of Hawaii in 1977. In 1981, it became formally affiliated with the Law School and occupies offices in the new Law Complex. The Institute serves as an international and neutral forum for the exchange of knowledge and ideas concerning the regulation of the uses of the sea and their resources. It is governed by an Executive Board of national and international experts in ocean law. Through its conferences and publications, the Institute disseminates information on the issues, developments, and arrangements that affect the law of ocean exploration and exploitation. The Institute's last two annual conferences were held in Oslo, and San Francisco. The 1985 conference will convene in Miami, Florida.

The Law of the Sea Institute is administered by a Director, Dr. John Craven, Director, who is both a lawyer and an ocean engineer (BS, Cornell, 1946; MS, California Institute of Technology, 1947; PhD, Iowa, 1951; JD, George Washington University, 1958). The Associate Director is Dr. Scott Allen (AB, George Washington University, 1955; MA, University of Hawaii, 1973; PhD, 1976); the Assistant Director is Ms. Maivan Clech Lam (BA, Marygrove College, 1965; MA, Yale University 1967; MPh, Yale University, 1981; JD, University of Hawaii, 1984); the Administrative Officer is Ms. Carol Stimson (BA, Occidental College, 1963). Dr. Craven holds an appointment as professor in the School of Law.

PACIFIC AND ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES

In 1984 the School of Law faculty approved plans to develop a program of Pacific and Asian Legal Studies (PALS) which will provide legal education and research relevant to the tremendous surge in economic, political and social developments which is occurring in the Pacific and Asian region. The basic areas of focus of PALS include legal aspects of trans-Pacific trade, legal development of Pacific islands, alternative modes of dispute resolution in Pacific and Asian nations, and sea-use-management and commercial use of ocean resources in the Pacific and Asia.

Goals for PALS include the development: (1) of relevant courses in the regular law curriculum, (2) of curricula leading to certificates or advanced degrees for domestic and foreign lawyers and others who may profit by such legal training, (3) of conferences, institutes and lectures on PALS topics, and (4) of programs of research, publication, and service by law students and faculty in the areas covered by PALS.

In 1985, courses are being offered in Chinese Law, Comparative Labor Law, U.S.-Japan Commercial Transactions, International Business Transactions (Pacific Basin), Native Hawaiian Rights, and Sea Use Law—U.S./Hawaii. Other courses are under development by faculty who have experience and expertise in the area. During 1985, many of our law students will have completed externships at the Supreme Courts in Palau and in Micronesia, and at various universities in Japan, as well as in the Peoples Republic of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. In April, 1985, three of our law students participated in a law conference conducted by members of the Law School faculty in Hiroshima, Japan.

Due to Hawaii's proximity to the Asian and Pacific nations, the Law School has recently enjoyed a steady stream of international visitors, including the Chief Justice

of the Philippine Supreme Court, the Vice Director of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Trade from the Peoples Republic of China, and the Consul General of Japan. Law professors and attorneys have recently visited from Japan, Thailand and China, including Ms. Yun-hua Jiang, a law professor from the East China Institute of Law and Politics in Shanghai who was in residence at the Law School during 1985.

The Law School has admitted into the class of 1988 its first full-time students from the Peoples Republic of China and Japan, along with persons of Pacific island heritage. Many others in the incoming class have worked abroad and have proficiency in several languages of the Pacific basin.

PALS is being developed in close cooperation with the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii's Center for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS). Law student activity is coordinated by the Pacific and Asian Legal Studies Organization (PALSSO) for which Professor Victor Li will serve as faculty advisor during the 1985-86 academic year. To reaffirm the importance of PALS to Hawaii's future, the 1985 State Legislature has authorized a new faculty position for the PALS program.



Top left: Associate Professor Williamson B. C. Chang (l.) and Professor Jon Van Dyke (r.), with other faculty members participated in the 1985 Convention held in Hiroshima, Japan. Top right: Victor Li, President of the East-West Center and Adjunct Professor of Law with PALSSO speaker, the Honorable Enrique Fernando, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, with Acting Dean Jeremy Harrison. Above: Visiting Legal Scholar, Jiang Yun-hua from Shanghai is greeted by Professor Ronald Brown, Former Acting Dean A. Jerome Dupont and Dr. Scott Allen, Associate Director of the Law of the Sea Institute.

AWARDS, PRIZES, AND ENDOWMENTS

Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law. Thanks to the generosity of Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd. and of the legion of friends of distinguished Honolulu attorney and former University Regent Wallace S. Fujiyama, who attended a dinner in his honor in December, 1981, an endowment fund has been established to honor Mr. Fujiyama. The endowment will enable the School of Law to bring the nation's most distinguished legal scholars to the School for one or more semesters. Each such scholar will be designated the "Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law".

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiff's Attorneys Award for the Outstanding Professor of Law. The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA), an organization composed of many of Hawaii's leading trial attorneys, has generously created an annual award of \$1,000 to be made each year to the regular, full-time member of the School of Law faculty who, by virtue of his or her teaching, research, and service, is selected as the School's outstanding professor.

The Michael P. and Janet K. Porter Dean's Scholastic Award. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Porter of Honolulu, there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point average at the end of their first and second-year classes, respectively.

James Koshiba Law Review Scholarship. Through the generosity of Attorney James Koshiba, a scholarship to cover resident tuition and general fees has been awarded annually, since 1982, to an editor of the *University of Hawaii Law Review*. The award is based upon scholastic achievement and commitment of time and effort.

Lawrence H. Kono Memorial Award. This award was established by the family and friends of Lawrence H. Kono, a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention and a member of the Class of 1981 who died unexpectedly just prior to entering the first year class of the Law School. It is given annually to the student who demonstrates the highest academic excellence in Federal Income Taxation.

Susan McKay Memorial Fund and Moot Court Award. Through the generosity of the friends, relatives, and admirers of Susan McKay, a special fund has been established in her name. Susan McKay entered the School of Law in fall 1980 and won the friendship and admiration of both students and faculty. Just prior to her death in March 1982, she participated with distinction in the National Moot Court Competition as a member of the School of Law's team. Proceeds from the fund will be used to benefit the Law School's program and students. In addition, each year the student who earns the overall award for best performance in the first-year intramural Moot Court program is designated the recipient of the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award. The name of the awardee is placed on a plaque which is prominently displayed in the Law School.

The Friends of the William S. Richardson School of Law. This organization was created in 1982 to assist the School of Law in its development efforts. Members of the Board of Directors of the FRIENDS are: Ronald R. Sakamoto, Chairman, Ethan D. B. Abbott, Nathan T. K. Aipa, John D. Bellinger, David L. Callies, Dorothy K. Ching, Herbert C. Cornuelle, David L. Fairbanks, Rosemary T. Fazio, Reynaldo Grauly, Jeremy T. Harrison, Allen K. Hoe, Stanley W. Hong, Andy M. Ichiki, Gerard A. Jervis, Marjorie Higa Manuia, Marie N. Milks, Richard S. Miller, Barbara P. Richardson, William S. Richardson, C. Frederick Schutte, Raymond J. Tamanel, Brian Taniguchi.

American Bar Association, Section on Urban, State and Local Government. Special book awards are made to students in relevant courses on the basis of excellence of their academic performance.

American Jurisprudence Awards. Certificates and specially-bound volumes of American Jurisprudence 2d titles are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects.

Hornbook Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year.

International Academy of Trial Lawyers. The Academy awards an engraved plaque each year to the student who achieves the highest distinction in the art of advocacy.

The Bernard Levinson Memorial Award. This annual award of \$250 is presented to the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding essay on a topic of constitutional law during the preceding academic year. The Bernard Levinson Fund was established within the Jewish Federation of Hawaii to serve as a memorial to the former Hawaii Supreme Court Justice. Justice Levinson taught at the Law School after his retirement from the Court.

Young Lawyers Annual Student Award. This annual award of \$250 is presented to the Law Library by the Young Lawyers Division of the Hawaii State Bar Association in the name of the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding paper published in the *University of Hawaii Law Review*.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Award. Sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, these awards are presented each year to the students at this law school submitting the best essays on the subject of copyright law.

The National Dean's List Awards. Students who have achieved academic distinction in particular courses are nominated to *The National Dean's List*, a compendium of biographies of meritorious college students.

The United States Law Week Award of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C., awards a year's subscription to *Law Week* or to *The BNA Civil Trial Manual* to the graduating student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory progress in his/her senior year.

Corpus Juris Secundum Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship.

The East-West Center Graduate Student Award: A renewable grant is awarded to selected law students who combine legal study with interests in one of the Center's Institutes.

Nancy J. Stivers Memorial Fund Scholarships. These scholarships are funded by the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. The fund is named after Nancy J. Stivers, who before her untimely death was active in the struggle for women's rights and a president of the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. Several full tuition scholarships are available every year to second and third year law students on the basis of need and promise in contributing to advancing the rights of women or others and improving the administration of justice in Hawaii.

include a newsletter, a resource directory and support activities for the emerging Pacific Asian Legal Studies Program at the Law School. Plans are underway to implement other educational activities including seminars, workshops, and exchange programs. Membership is open to all interested persons. Victor Li, President of the East-West Center and Adjunct Professor of Law, is the faculty advisor for PALSSO during the academic 1985-86 year.

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local Inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of former Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the law school. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school.

The SBA is the student government organization for the Law School. Officers and class representatives are elected each spring. In the fall students are selected to participate on faculty committees. A representative of the SBA is also selected every year to represent the student body at the national conference for student bar associations.

The U.H.F.L.S.A. was formally organized in the spring of 1981 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawaii. The Association is dedicated to fulfilling the growing need of the Filipino community in Hawaii for better legal services and more effective representation in the mainstream of Hawaii. To achieve these goals, the Association's major efforts are aimed at providing academic, career and moral support to enrolled Filipino law students, and at recruiting and guiding quality Filipino candidates for enrollment in the UH Law School. Membership is open to *all interested students* currently enrolled in the UH Law School and alumni.

The UH Law Newsletter, published bi-monthly by students of the University of Hawaii Law School, includes features, news items, and activities happening within the Law School and the legal community. Membership to the Newsletter is voluntary. Contributions and articles are also submitted by faculty and guest writers. The Newsletter tries to promote awareness of legal as well as non-legal issues of relevance.

This group of women law students, faculty and staff, as well as women friends and spouses of those in the Law School community meet regularly to discuss issues of particular interest to women. The purpose of the organization is to provide a supportive network for the women of the Law School, to develop an awareness and appreciation of the accomplishments of women and to promote the advancement of women in the law and the community-at-large. In matters particularly relevant to women, the group regularly sponsors speakers from the community and utilizes the local media to express points of view from the woman law student's perspective.



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